

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

514. The district distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1952 to Sept. 1952	Average	Oct. 1952 to March 1953	Average	April 1952 to March 1953	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	17.4	21.9	10.1	9.1	27.5	31.0
Kolar ...	18.3	19.3	9.1	9.0	22.4	28.2
Tumkur ...	18.8	18.3	10.1	7.3	23.9	26.1
Mysore ...	16.3	19.4	9.1	9.7	25.4	28.0
Mandya ...	17.4	18.5	11.9	9.8	29.3	28.3
Hassan ...	22.4	23.7	10.8	10.0	33.2	33.7
Shimoga ...	33.3	49.4	10.2	7.6	48.5	57.0
Chikmagalur ...	58.3	63.2	10.3	10.3	63.6	73.5
Chitaldrug ...	10.2	15.4	9.3	6.6	19.5	22.0
State Total ...	22.5	27.1	10.1	8.8	32.6	35.9

515. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1953) was 294.09 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 5.30 inches gauged at Kodihalli in the Bangalore District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 10.35 inches was recorded on 23rd of August 1952.

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

516. The Agricultural College, School and Central Farm came under the jurisdiction of the Director of Agriculture after a separation of nearly six years. The post of the Joint Director of Agriculture and Extension Services was sanctioned during the year.

517. The general policy of the Department of Agriculture in Mysore State has all along been (1) to serve the Mysore farmer with advice and suggestions relating to his profession and help him to procure his tools and requirements cheaply, easily and in time, (2) to organise and step up agricultural production of the State by education, research and extension and by provision of an adequate Plant Protection Service. In pursuance of this policy, the department included in its purview all aspects of farming such as plant and Animal Husbandry including bee-keeping, agricultural research and education, food and vegetable and production, etc.,

518. Since 1945-46, many changes have taken place in the construction and functions of the Agricultural Department and what was once a unified Department covering all activities that related to farming, has now been split up into many sub Departments, each independent of the other, pursuing programmes and policies of their own. The functions of the original Agricultural Department are now carried out by several Departments, namely, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Food Production and Agricultural College. Till April 1950, even the Research Section had also been constituted into a separate Department and the original Department was entrusted only with agricultural demonstrations.

519. The agricultural season in the State commenced brightly but proved very disappointing. Acute famine conditions prevailed in parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. A long drought followed sowings and depressed the yields. Good rains in October and heavy but unusual rains in December brought in copious supplies to innumerable tanks in the State.

520. The agricultural prices which were slightly depressed in the beginning cheered up towards the close of the year due to lower production of agricultural commodities on account of poor seasonal conditions. Oils and oilseeds prices tended to become speculative again.

Agricultural
Prices.

521. Food Grains.—Ragi was decontrolled during the year. Paddy remained under control almost throughout the year and after sufficient procurement during January—March 1953 it was decontrolled. The open market prices of both these grains after decontrol, free movement, etc., did

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

not vary very much from the issue prices in ration depots. The procurement rates for paddy was increased to Rs. 25 per palla of fine paddy. Wheat was under control throughout the year.

522. Pulses.—The prices were on the whole lower than in the previous year. Varying from Rs. 33 to Rs. 52 in the beginning, the prices went down slightly as the year rolled on and varied between Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 at the end of the year. Horsegram prices fluctuated widely. From Rs. 30 it moved to Rs. 60 and even touched Rs. 78. Bengalgram was under control till June 1952. After withdrawal, the prices ruled between Rs. 60 to Rs. 78.

523. Oil Seeds.—The oil seed market again became speculative after a short period of quiescence in the latter part of the previous year. Groundnut fluctuated between Rs. 38 to Rs. 70 and gingelly between Rs. 60 to Rs. 78 per palla. Castor seeds varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per unit of 165 lbs.

524. Sugar.—There was little fluctuation in the open market price. The issue price through ration depots also remained practically unchanged.

525. Potatoes.—As usual potatoes ruled low from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per unit of 31 maunds till May—June when prices went up and fluctuated between Rs. 200 to Rs. 265. Again, there was a sharp decline when the summer crop moved in (August-September). The prices, however, moved up after a couple of months and during October even touched Rs. 295. With the arrival of wintercrops at the end of the year it sagged again.

526. Onions.—There was not much change during the first half of the year, the prices varying from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 3 per maund. But instead of rising as in the previous year, the prices fell down to Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 during the second half of the year.

527. Coconuts.—The prices ruled between Rs. 150 to Rs. 180 in the beginning, then sagged a little and by the end of the year became speculative and touched Rs. 240 per unit of 1,000 nuts.

528. Cardamom.—Prices ruled high between Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 per maund of 44 seers till August and later began to drop till it reached Rs. 250 at the end of the year.

529. *Areca*.—Prices ruled between Rs. 30 and Rs. 38 per maund of 25 lbs. till January and came down to Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 at the end of the year. Jaggery prices ruled high throughout the year.

530. Of the six institutions for agricultural training and education at Collegiate, post-secondary and pre-secondary levels, one at Garudapalya in Kolar district was wound up for continued lack of applicants. The three Kannada schools did not work to full capacity.

Agricultural
Education.

531. The Agricultural College was started in 1946 at Hebbal, Bangalore and was affiliated to the Mysore University. It offers a three year course after the University Intermediate Examination and grants the Degree of B. Sc. in Agriculture.

532. The Agricultural School, Hebbal, is the oldest agricultural institution in the State and was started in 1913. It offers a three year course leading to the Diploma of Licentiate in Agriculture. A large majority of the District staff of the department is the alumni of this institution.

533. There were three Kannada Agricultural schools offering a pre-secondary training in agriculture. Many of the Agricultural fieldmen in the department were drawn from this institution. Due to lack of entrants, the fieldmen training given in the schools was wound up and the facilities available thereat were being used to train sons of farmers with no examination. A scholarship of Rs. 15 in addition to free lodging and instruction is given to each trainee.

534. The Plant Breeding programme during the year mainly related to paddy, jowar, cotton and sugarcane. The Paddy Breeding work was conducted at Nagenahalli and other programmes were pursued at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya, Central Farm, Hebbal and Babbur Farm, Hiriya.

Plant
Improvement.

535. Paddy Breeding work was mainly carried out at the paddy breeding station, Nagenahalli.

Paddy

536. The main work in respect of paddy-improvement during the year was trials of several hybrids and selections. In all 75 hybrids and selections were under statistical trials. In addition, 333 selections were in trials, 450 varieties in collection plots and 17 medium and early types of paddies including Russian, Chinese and Ceylonese were under observation.

537. Bangarkovi Hybrids.—Of the six Bangarkovi hybrids (S. 705-Bangarkaddi x S. 661 Coimbatore Sanna) S. 1092 gave consistently high yields with an average of 3,413 lbs. of grain and 5,953 lbs. of straw per acre during the past three years. The yield for this variety touched 4,600 lbs. per acre during the year as against 3,070 lbs. in the previous year.

538. Kempukovi Hybrids.—Five Kempukovi hybrids (S. 67-Kemputhi x S. 701-Coimbatore Sanna) proved to have significant differences in respect of yield. S. 1084 and S. 1086 had been fairly consistent and had given 3,220 lbs. and 3,137 lbs. per acre respectively during the past three years. During the year, trials S. 1084 gave 4,180 lbs. and S. 1086 gave 4,300 lbs. per acre and when compared with the performance of the parents in the same trial, viz., 3,840 lbs. for S. 67 and 3,560 lbs. for S. 701, the hybrids showed great improvement.

539. Ganakovi Hybrids.—Eight selections in the Ganakovi hybrids group (S. 199-Alur Sanna x S. 661-Coimbatore Sanna) were under trial. Although all of them gave better yields than S. 661 they had not proved any match to the other parent S. 199 during the year.

540. Kar Varieties.—Several early varieties including three Chinese varieties introduced for observation some years back were brought under trial. Of the twelve varieties which include reputed strains like Bangarkaddi (S. 705) Chintamani Sanna (S. 547) Shanasale (S. 269), Halubbalu (S. 317-S.704) Bangaratheoge (H. 497 H. 527) and Gidda byra (H. 55) and three Chinese varieties (Ch. 2. Ch. 45 and Ch. 47) one Chinese variety (Ch. 2) and 4,269 gave significantly higher yields than many standard Selections. Ch. 2 one of the earliest to mature gave an yield 3,375 lbs. of grain per acre the highest in the group of Kar varieties out-beating Bangarkaddi Bangarathaya and Chintamani Sanna.

Ragi

541. Among early ragis 18 varieties were under row trials. Three selections R. 0368, Modur 6 and R. 0268 showed some promise.

542. Of the seven hybrid progenies, R. 0889 x E. 0324 which were in row trials, progenies x 2 add x 4 were found good in the last season whereas none of them proved equal to K.1 with which they were compared, except one segregate.

543. As with ragi so with jowar the yield results were vaaying from year to year and proved inconclusive.

543. Twelve varieties of jowar were repeated in block trials and of these, Mysore Bile Jola, Boranahalli and Maldandi had maintained their superiority. Maldandi gave the highest average over the past two seasons followed by Mysore Bile Jola and Bovanahalli.

544. *Upland Cotton*.--A final trial of 7 varieties of Cotton. Mysore-American Cottons with Co. 4 from the neighbouring State of Madras was laid at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm and as in the previous year M.A V. again proved superior to Co. 4. At Babbur, however, a similar trial placed M.A. XI above M.A.V. followed by Co. 4 and M.A.X.

545. *Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton*.--October sowings of Egyptian Cotton proved best in the red soils of Visvesvaraya Canal Farm at Mandya.

546. The Groundnut Breeding Scheme sponsored and Groundnuts. partly aided by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee came to a close on 31st March 1952 after a run of 8 years. Fifty varieties, 18 selections and 11 hybrids under spreading group, 51 varieties, 4 selections and 7 hybrids under the early Bunch group and 38 varieties, 3 selections and 62 hybrids under late bunch group were under various stages of study and trial.

547. Several fodders, green manure plants, grasses, Other crops. flax and linseed were under observation.

548. Efficient utilisation of Phosphatic Fertilisers Crop Improvement. either by placement at proper depths or mixing it with farmyard manure, and associating it with green manures, effect of heavy doses of nitrogen and phosphorus on paddy and ragi yields, influence of nitrogen and phosphorus in the yield and composition of potato, use of fertilisers for dry land ragi, effect of lime and phosphorus on yield of groundnut, competitive merits of hyperphosphate and superphosphate, etc., were some of the problems pursued or continued during the year for improving the quality and quantity of crop production.

549. Another factor was the lowering of the grade fixed for this type of cotton from 1" standard to 14/16". As the Mysore Cotton Control Act prevents the cultivation of any variety other than M.A.V. and as there is no provision in the price schedule for payment of higher

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

prices for cottons exceeding 14/16" staple and as the floor and ceiling prices had been fixed there is not much incentive for farmers to take up M.A.V cultivation.

550. Chitaldrug is the main cotton producing and marketing region in the State.

**Plant
Protection.**

551. Biological studies were undertaken and the result of the year confirm the findings of previous years.

**Plant
Pathology.**

552. Studies and investigations in the Plant Pathology Section during the year related to (1) Green-ear disease of ragi, (2) Rootrot of ragi, (3) Karikaddy roga of paddy, (4) Seed treatment of jola against grain smut, (5) wilt of Coriander, (6) early blight of potato and (7) powdery mildew of mango.

**Agricultural
Farms.**

553. With the transfer of control of the Agricultural College to the Director of Agriculture, the Central Farm at Hebbal came under the jurisdiction of the department after a lapse of nearly six years.

**Cotton
Expansion.**

554. The cotton acreage which was gradually diminishing since the decade 1911-20 was halted and during 1951-52, it reached the peak figure of 1,33,999 acres. A large area was brought under improved varieties and the percentage of cotton acreage under improved varieties to the total acreage rose from 10.2 in 1947-48 to nearly 70 per cent in 1951-52. Cotton was introduced into new tracts and zones where formerly it tended to concentrate in a few taluks in Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore. Steps were also taken for intensive fertilisation with inorganic fertilisers.

555. But due to adverse seasonal conditions during the year, there was a severe set back in the work done in previous years. As a result, the cotton acreage dropped steeply from 1,33,999 acres to just 83,050 acres and the estimated production fell from 45,000 bales to 18,200 bales.

556. Besides the adverse season, one important factor in the reduction of acreage under M.A.V. was the fixation of floor and ceiling prices for this variety at Rs. 730 and Rs. 1045 per candy of lint respectively. Its long staple and other desirable qualities fetched very high prices and cultivators eagerly took up its cultivation.

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

Paddy
Breeding
Station,
Nagenahally
Mysore.

557. This Station on the Mysore-Bangalore road (6 miles from Mysore) was established in 1917 first as a Demonstration Farm and later in 1928 as the Central Paddy Breeding Station. The famous Coimbatore Sanna and Ratnachudi which covers a large paddy acreage in the channel districts of Mysore, Hassan and Mandya and many other regions of the State were evolved at this Station.

558. A well-organised Agricultural Extension Service has been initiated by the Department. In addition to the usual technique adopted for extending the results of research like exhibitions, lectures, field days, meetings, etc., the Mysore Agricultural Department was one of the earliest in India to organise what are called "A" Farms, Demonstration plots and subvention plots. These plots are laid in the cultivators' own holdings side by side with local varieties of agricultural practices in order to provide an ocular comparison between the cultivators' methods and those recommended by the department. In "A" Farms a further step is taken of growing departmental varieties on large blocks so as to rapidly multiply improved crop strains. The cultivators' co-operation was enlisted at every stage in operations like roguing out unwanted mixtures, weeding, adequate application of fertilisers, etc. In subvention farms, simple field experiments-variatal, cultural and manurial will be laid not only to serve as a demonstration of experimental methods but also to get data regarding suitability or otherwise of particular recommendations in several regions under village conditions.

559. Mainly as a result of the persuasive propaganda and demonstrations undertaken by the District staff, more and more cultivators have taken to improved strains of farm crops particularly in the case of paddy, ragi, sugarcane, groundnut and cotton. As is to be expected, cash crops, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut have maximum acreages under improved varieties. Practically the whole paddy area in channel areas is planted with either Coimbatore sanna, Ratnachudi or Kaddi and other departmental strains.

560. The department has made good progress in regard to implements. The light ploughs evolved by the department are quite popular. The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union, sponsored and developed by the

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

department, has been playing a notable part in the formation of Young Farmers' Clubs, Agricultural Associations, etc. Seven hundred and seventy-one Associations were functioning during the year. The Department arranged a number of exhibitions also in various Centres. The inauguration of the Training and Development Project financed by the Ford Foundation of U.S.A. was performed by Sri K. M. Munshi, the then Union Minister for Food and Agriculture at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya. The training started from 12th May 1952 with a batch of Agricultural Inspectors as trainees. The first two batches which consisted mainly of Agricultural Inspectors from the District were given a short period of training (11 weeks and 4 weeks) in extension methods. The third batch selected by the Public Service Commission mainly from non-departmental candidates underwent six months' training in full from 20th February 1953. Almost all the trainees are either Agricultural Graduates or Diploma holders.

561. The Extension Project was inaugurated by the State Minister for Agriculture on 11th August 1952. Its area with its headquarters at Malavalli comprises of 100 villages with a population of 96,601, distributed over an area of 178 sq. miles. The villages are divided into 15 groups each group of 5 to 8 villages under a Village Level worker. The groups divided into 4 Zones, each Zone under an Assistant Extension Officer.

(iii) Sericulture.**Market Con-
ditions of Silk
Industry.**

562. The prices of cocoons and silk remained fairly steady in the Mysore State during the year. The prices which prevailed for filature raw silk 20/22 denier, viz., Rs. 27-4-0 from April 1952 onwards was below the economic price of Rs. 33-12-0 fixed by the Indian Tariff Commission. Consequently the prices of reeling cocoons were also below the economic price of Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. of reeling cocoons.

563. The import figures according to returns from the ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta worked out to nearly 2,90,000 lbs. up to the end of February 1952. The prices at which the imported silk was available and the quantity imported largely influenced the current silk prices in India and the State of Mysore. The demand for indigenous silk

was very low and heavy stocks accumulated with the silk filatures and the charka reellers. The grant of import licenses during the year was restricted to enable the raw silk industry to stabilise the prices and maintain very near to the economic price of Rs. 33-12-0 fixed by the Indian Tariff Commission. As a result of this policy, the imports declined to 2,377·5 bales during 1952 and the demand began to improve for indigenous silk from July 1952 onwards. The partition of India and the lower purchasing power reduced the consumption to about 4 million pounds including raw silk and fabrics. Against this consumption, production of Indian silk was estimated at about 2·2 million pounds.

564. The market for silk waste and important by-products of the reeling industry also registered fluctuations of a violent character during the year. There was a large demand from spun silk manufacturing countries and agencies in India who were licensed to export silk waste offered very high prices Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 5 per lb. There was practically no demand for Dupion silk as export restrictions of this material to Pakistan, a large consumer of Dupion silk during normal times rendered the export of this commodity difficult.

565. The total area under mulberry was 1·05 lakhs acres at the end of the year. A large number of gardens in the seed areas of Tumkur District—Kunigal and Bangalore District—Doddaballapur—were uprooted on account of the poor demand for seed cocoons consequent on the poor rainfall throughout the State and the competition of money crops like sugarcane and groundnuts. But there was slight increase in the area under mulberry on account of plantings in some other areas of the State, thus maintaining the area under mulberry practically constant.

566. About 45 acres were under cultivation in the Government Farms. About 12 acres were allowed to be fallow for effecting economy without prejudice to routine work. In the Farms, 17·86 lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were harvested and used for basic seed against 21·68 lakhs during the previous year. Forty cart loads of mulberry cuttings, 4,000 saplings and 27,500 mulberry grafts were distributed free to sericulturists,

Government
Mulberry
Gardens.

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS****Seed Cam-
paign and
supply.**

567. In the Seed Campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Dodballapur, there were 3,485 acres under mulberry at the beginning of the year. The area was reduced to 2,785 acres. Seven hundred acres of mulberry were replaced by cash crops like sugarcane which resulted in fall in the demand for seed cocoons. There were on the rolls 3,940 registered seed rearers against 4,380 in the previous year. The total number of disease free layings of Mysore race prepared and distributed among the seed rearers during the year was 24.00 lakhs. Successful crops were harvested with a maximum yield of 35,000 cocoons and an average yield of 22,500 cocoons per 100 D.F. layings. The total output of seed cocoons for the year was 58.49 crores. Nearly 33 crores of cocoons were utilised for seed.

**Production of
Foreign
race seed
cocoons.**

568. The number of foreign disease free layings of foreign races prepared and distributed among registered seed rearers was 4.27 lakhs. There were on the rolls 623 registered seed rearers at the end of the year. The aggregate output of seed cocoons for the year was 5.7 crores. The average yield per 100 layings was 13,500 seed cocoons. The maximum yield obtained was as high as 35,000 cocoons for 100 layings. A record yield of 120 pounds per 100 cross breed layings was obtained by one rearer.

Hill Stations.

569. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and Kemmangundi (K.R. Hills) prepared 49,139 disease free layings of the hill ameliorated foreign races against 30,187 in the previous year. These were distributed among the Government Farms on the plains for being reared and multiplied.

Seed Supply

570. There were 22 Government Grainages and 136 aided grainages during the year. These grainages distributed disease-free layings to agriculturists.

**Sericultural
Education.**

571. Practical instruction in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farms. There were in the beginning of the year 5 students undergoing training and 8 students were admitted for training during the year. Two trainees were deputed by the State Governments of Assam and Punjab.

Propaganda.

572. There were 61 propaganda outposts at the end of the previous year. Two outposts were newly opened in Tubegere, Bangalore District and Vokkaleri, Kolar District

during the year. Technical guidance was rendered to ensure successful harvest of crops, such as assistance to obtain disease free layings, mulberry cuttings, saplings and grafts, inspection and guidance of silkworm rearers and aided graineurs. Essential sericultural statistics were collected and maintained by the propaganda staff.

573. The Government Silk Filature, Kankapura was closed at the end of 1951-52 on account of heavy accumulation of unsold stocks of filature silk. The filature, however, restarted work in April 1952 with 50 basins to study possibilities of reduction of costs and improved methods of reeling to lower the cost of production. This work was continued till the end of January 1953 and 100 basins were working from 1st February 1953. The export market for silk waste was good and higher prices than the local prices were obtained during the year.

574. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T.-Narasipur, worked 3 out of the 7 branches at T.-Narasipur, Mysore and Chamarajanagar. A produce loan of Rs. four lakhs from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., guaranteed by the Government of Mysore was sanctioned. The Filature Department attached to the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Chennapatna also worked during the year. The Filature Section of the Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Malur, Kolar District with an installed capacity of 40 basins reeled 4,489 lbs. of raw silk and produced 1,779 lbs. of silk waste.

575. The total production in the Mysore State of both filature and charka raw silk worked up to 11.63 lakhs of pounds as against 13.3 lakhs of pounds in the previous year.

576. The Sericultural Section of the proposed Mysore Sericultural Research Institute continued to be maintained during the year. A garden of about 5 acres in Chennapatna and 20 acres in Kanva, Bangalore District were maintained by the Sericultural Research Section. Five thousand saplings of *Morus-alba* were raised in the Research Gardens at Chennapatna and Kanva. The Research Section also prepared bulletins on (1) sorting of male and female worms; (2) cultivation of graft mulberry and (3) incidence and prophylaxis of flacherie in silk worm.

577. The Silk Worm Nutrition Research, which was in progress in the Indian Institute of Science was continued

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

during the year with the grants received from the Central Silk Board, Government of India.

578. There were five sericultural co-operative societies at (1) Sidlaghatta, (2) Mellur, (3) Mugur (T.-Narasipur Division), (4) Ummathur (Chamarajanagar Taluk) and (5) Ganai (Kankapura Taluk). During the year, 6.48 lakhs of disease free layings were prepared and distributed.

579. The Mysore Silk Advisory Committee was reconstituted for a period of two years from 8th October 1952. Several important subjects for the improvement of the silk industry were discussed at this meeting.

**Development
Schemes.**

580. The Sericultural Section continued to work as a separate section during the year. The starting of Sericultural and botanical sections of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned subject to the payment of one half of the expenditure by the Central Silk Board, Government of India. In the Development Plans for Sericulture, the starting of a Sericultural Training Institute has been included with the formation of the Mysore Sericultural Research Institute.

**Cocoon
Market.**

581. The Central Silk Board, Government of India, sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for starting 3 voluntary Cocoon Markets at Ramanagaram, Bangalore District, Santhemarahalli, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District and Mellur, Sidlaghatta Taluk, Kolar District. One thousand and six hundred sericulturists utilised the facilities afforded to the market during the year as against 960 in the previous year.

**Seed Legisla-
tion.**

582. The Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952 was passed in the Mysore Legislative Assembly in July 1952.

583. In the Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Chennapatna, 167 silk samples were received for testing according to International Standards. Two hundred and twenty samples of cocoons produced in the Research Section of the Department were tested for their silk content and reeling property, etc.

584. The Farm Officers and the propaganda staff gave continuous attention to the development of sericultural work in the selected areas. "Chandrikes" were stocked and hired to sericulturists by two Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in Horalahalli, T.-Narasipur Taluk and Kunigal Town.

586. The Department participated in the All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Mysore during Dasara 1952. Demonstrations in silk worm rearing and silk reeling were conducted.

587. Cost Accounts Officers of the Indian Tariff Commission visited principal sericultural areas in the State and ascertained cost of production of mulberry leaves, cocoons and silk.

588. The Second Mysore Silk Conference was held in January 1953 to discuss the conditions of the industry and to apprise the Government of Mysore. Representatives of the several sections of the Silk Industry from all parts of the State participated in the deliberations of the Conference. Subjects of great importance for the stabilisation and development of the industry were discussed and recommendations made for the consideration of Government.

589. The Director of Sericulture attended the periodical meetings of the Technical Development and the Standing Committees of the Central Silk Board. In pursuance of the policy to depute Officers of the State Government to Japan for higher studies and observation tour, two more Officers were selected from Mysore during the year. There were only 5 gazetted appointments in the Department of Sericulture, including the Director of Sericulture. The gazetted ranks were strengthened by the sanction of 8 gazetted appointments in October 1952. With a view to assist the weaving industry in the State, particularly handloom weaving industry, the policy of importing foreign silk by the State was continued during the year.

590. The total expenditure of the Department for the year amounted to Rs. 5.80 (Rs. 5.17) lakhs.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services.

591. The seasonal conditions from the commencement of the year were the worst that the State had experienced for several years and affected the livestock in the State very adversely. There was complete failure of rains from May to the end of September preceded by severe summer, resulting in distressing drought conditions practically all over the State, the Districts of Chitaldrug, Chickmaglur,

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

Hassan, Tumkur and Kolar being the most seriously affected. Apart from the appalling scarcity of fodder, drinking water too was not available in these Districts leading to heavy mortality among cattle as a result of starvation and disposal of large stocks of sheep and goats for slaughter.

592. To tide over the situation, the Government through the Revenue Department purchased large quantities of paddy straw from the public in Mandya District, mostly from Srirangapatna, Pandavapura, Maddur and Mandya Taluks and supplied them to the drought stricken areas for being sold at subsidised rates in the fodder depots, specially opened for the purpose, and the Co-operative Societies. Though the off-take was generally satisfactory, the prevailing economic conditions of the people which had affected their purchasing power adversely precluded the cattle owners from obtaining adequate supplies of straw from the Depots. This was particularly in evidence in Kolar District, which suffered from drought continuously for three successive years, during which the stamina of livestock deteriorated and the economic conditions of the people became distressingly poor. The cattle owners of these areas were advised to move all their non-essential cattle to the nearby forests and Amrithmahal Kavals, as all the State Forests and a large number of Amrithmahal Kavals were thrown open for free grazing. Under relief work to overcome the scarcity of water, the existing wells were deepened and Gokattes were repaired. The onset of rains towards the end of September and the beginning of October eased the situation considerably though conditions in some parts of the State particularly in Chitaldrug District continued to be unfavourable.

Contagious
diseases.

593. Rinderpest continued to be less widely prevalent during of the year than during the previous two years. There were 55(70) outbreaks of rinderpest in the State excepting in Mandya, Mysore and Chickmagalur Districts which were free from this dreaded scourge. Sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-one (77,660) inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. There were 2(10) outbreaks of *haemorrhage septicaemia* at the commencement of the year. Five hundred and four (528) were registered and 504(528) were dealt with during

the year protecting 91,216 (1,10,115) animals against the disease. Five hundred and forty-one (532) cases of anthrax were registered protecting 61,591 (60,597) cattle and sheep against the disease by vaccination measures. Seven hundred and ninety-two (1,237) outbreaks were registered and 801 (1,207) were combated during the year.

594. The total number of deaths of cattle from non-contagious diseases was 26,605 (17,299).

595. The total number of veterinary institutions at the commencement of the year was 205 (193). The demand for opening new dispensaries especially in rural areas continued to be on the increase and the public came forward with liberal donations for construction of type design buildings for housing these useful institutions. Foundation stones were laid for 2(4) new dispensary buildings. The number of fresh cases treated was 7,05,652 (7,39,777) and the number of surgical operations and castrations performed was 35,567 (35,135) and 1,05,171 (1,08,066) respectively.

596. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 809 (1,288) non-contagious cases, conducted 3,377 (3,239) inoculations, castrated 65 (160) stud bulls and visited 883 (770) villages. They toured for 1,064 (954) days during the year.

597. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions which generally prevailed in the State and the resulting famine conditions, only 82 (88) cattle fairs were held. In all these fairs, arrangements were made by this Department to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle which gathered in these fairs. Four lakhs nine thousand three hundred and thirty-four (6,38,330) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. The sale price per pair of bullocks ranged from Rs. 250 to Rs. 600 which was much lower than those of the last two years. The reasons for this sudden fall in the cattle market were partly due to the draught conditions and partly to the slump in the money market. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce them to rear better stocks, the organisers of the above cattle fairs distributed 1,108 (6,362) prizes to the best exhibits at the cattle fairs.

598. The staff of the Veterinary Department paid 17,732 (20,130) visits to the villages, castrated 68,088

Rural
Development
work.

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

(69,265) scrub bulls, rams and bucks, treated 81,934 (1,28,640) ailing cases and conducted 3,81,257(6,16,460) inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases. Thirty-two (36) stud bulls of different breeds were distributed free of cost under the 'Free Bull' scheme. Twelve (3) breeding bulls were supplied to the Village Panchayets at subvention rates of Rs. 250 each. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres started for the purpose and 1,07,234(78,638) cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed by the special staff employed under the scheme. The staff of the Sheep Breeders' Associations, Ramanagaram and Doddaballapur toured 418(319) days, attended 6(7) Managing Committee meetings, visited 7(6) villages and inspected 677(411) flocks of sheep.

**Veterinary
Education
and Training.**

599. All the candidates that were deputed abroad by the Department for specialisation on various aspects of Animal Husbandry returned to the State after successful completion of their training. All these, except those that were deputed for Animal Genetics and Agrostology were absorbed in the Department. No fresh candidates were deputed for training in any of the Veterinary Colleges in India, in view of the large number of candidates already being trained and now available for filling up all the existing and some future vacancies in the department.

**Composite
Livestock
Farm and
Research
Station,
Hessar-
ghatta.**

600. The activities of the Grass and Stud Farm at Hessarghatta along with several new ventures were merged to constitute the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, which was established from 1st April 1951 and has completed two years of operation at the end of the year. The object of this Composite Livestock Farm is to concentrate all the livestock breeding activities on this extensive farm and thus make it both educative to the farmers of the State as well as to conduct research in various livestock problems with a view to improve the usefulness and productiveness of livestock.

**Artificial in-
semination of
cattle.**

601. Of the two centres that were functioning at Bangalore and Mysore with a sub centre at the Civil Station Veterinary Hospital, the former was taken over by the Government of India and included under the Key Village Scheme operated by the Indian Dairy Research

Institute. As a consequence of this, a new centre was opened at the Veterinary Hospital, Tumkur. The two Centres at Mysore and Tumkur accounted for 755 inseminations during the year. The proposal to extend this work to other districts of the State in view of its increasing popularity and public demand was under consideration.

602. With the 15 consignments of Jersey semen that were imported from United Kingdom by air during last year, 411 cows consisting mostly of cross bred animals were inseminated. This is a venture which is the first of its kind in the country. More than 200 excellent calves were born as a result and their development is being watched with interest.

603. *Key Village Scheme.*—At the beginning of the year, a comprehensive scheme for the development of livestock in a few selected villages was taken up. The object is to castrate all scrub bulls and in its place to provide facilities for improved breeding, partly by the introduction of pedigreed stud bulls and partly by artificial insemination of breeding fit cows with the semen of pedigreed bulls maintained at the Artificial Insemination Centre attached to the Key Village Scheme. Under this scheme, 28 villages round about the Composite Livestock Farm, Hessarghatta and 26 in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur are selected for intensive cattle development. Periodical dosing of livestock against internal parasites and protection of the livestock against the several contagious diseases were also undertaken. The object is to concentrate to the villagers the advantages that could be gained by adopting improved methods of Animal Husbandry practices. This is a joint venture by the Mysore Government and the Government of India on a 50:50 basis.

604. *Livestock Improvement Scheme.*—This is the eighth year of operation of the scheme sanctioned in May 1945. Twenty-seven (36) stud bulls consisting of 6(10) Hallikar, 6(19) Amritmahal, 6(1) Sindhi and 9(6) Murrah he-buffaloes were distributed among the accredited breeders in the State free of cost under 'Free Bull Scheme'.

605. The Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, continued to work during the year.

606. The Calf Nursery, Sulekere, was started during the year with the object of rearing to maturity Sindhi bull

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

calves and Murrah he-buffaloe calves purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and the Military Dairy Farm, Hebbal, prior to being distributed under the livestock improvement scheme.

Amrithmabal
Section.

607. The seasonal conditions during the year were very unsatisfactory. There was a complete failure of both the 'Mungar' and 'Hingar' rains throughout the State. Consequently the Government cattle had to remain in jungles for a longer period than usual. Even in the jungles, scarcity of fodder and water was keenly felt. The strength of the herds in the four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,653 (1,678). There were 222(119) births and 200(89) deaths. The percentage of birth rate over the cows of calf bearing age was 25.7(25.9) and the death rate over the average strength of cattle was 13(10.4). The heavy mortality was due to drought conditions resulting in scarcity of fodders in the Kavals and lack of nutrition to cattle. The year closed with 1,525(1,653) animals of both sexes.

608. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,36,461 (Rs. 2,29,666). The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 63,463. The heavy arrears is attributed to be due to the inability of the lessees to pay their gram gutta as a result of adverse seasonal conditions and the resulting depression in money market.

Aided Cattle
Breeders
Scheme.

609. This scheme was implemented over 18 years ago with the object of improving the cattle wealth of the State by encouraging private breeders. There were five cattle breeders at the end of the year. The strength of the cattle at the beginning of the year was 887(786).

Aided Sheep
Breeding
Scheme

610. With a view to encouraging private sheep breeders to take to scientific methods of improving sheep, a pilot scheme was sanctioned by Government. Under the scheme which was started in Holalkere Taluk, an extent of 2,916 acres of land was allotted for the purpose to some private sheep breeders on certain conditions. Due to the drought conditions and the resulting dearth of grazing, the breeders could not avail of the benefits of the scheme fully. There were only 456 heads of sheep under the scheme at the close of the year.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

611. Fishery conservation measures, as usual, were enforced during the year. Twenty-three (14) cases of illicit fishing were launched prosecuting 62(25) offenders. The total revenue from the three Divisions Krishnarajasagara, Kolar and Shimoga, amounted to Rs. 15,851. One thousand thirty-two (957) Fishing licenses were issued and a licence fee of Rs. 5,080 was collected.

Fishery
Section.

612. The fisheries at Bellandur tank, Hessarghatta Krishnarajasagar, Sulekere, Bethamangala, Kunigal and Ulsoor Lake, Bangalore were maintained during the year. The Markandeya Fish Farm, The Markonahally Fish Farm and the Hessarghatta Fish Farm also continued to function during the year. The Section participated in the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore during September-October 1952.

613. The Institute continued to function as the centre for the production and supply on a commercial scale of the several Sera and Vaccine employed in combating the important contagious diseases amongst live-stock in the State. It continued to be a place of scientific interest and attracted, as usual, a large number of visitors from among the general public and technical men.

Mysore
Serum
Institute.

614. The routine bacteriological and seriological work in connection with the production of various biologicals was also continued during the year.

615. The year opened with 4(4) stallions, 13(12) mares and 6(4) young stock. One stallion was presented by the Raja of Ramnad to the stud. The total expenditure of the Farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,73,086. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,77,670.

Kunigal Stud
Farm.

616. The stock of animals on the farm is considered under three categories, viz., (i) owned by Government, (ii) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained in the Farm under the "Eve Blood Scheme" and (iii) private owned but maintained on the Farm for breeding.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.

(v) Co-operative Societies and Land
Mortgage Banks.

617. The number of Co-operative Societies, their membership, share capital and working capital recorded an appreciable increase during the year. There were 5,269 societies with 5,76,885 members; a share capital of Rs. 159.4 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 7.5 crores as against 5,170 co-operatives with 5,48,748 members, Rs. 146.1 lakhs of share capital and Rs. 6.9 crores of working capital at the end of the previous year.

Co-operative
credit.

618. *Financing Banks.* The finances of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank were able to meet the growing demands made on it for funds for several purposes from its own resources.

619. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank had 197 individuals and 2,152 societies as its members and a paid up share capital of Rs. 9,28,535. The deposits held by it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 53,39,203. It issued loans to societies to the extent of Rs. 51,12,791 as against Rs. 34,39,585 in the previous year. The loans issued to the various types of societies and individuals amounted to Rs. 50,30,195 and Rs. 82,596, respectively as against Rs. 33,31,390 and Rs. 1,08,195, respectively in the previous year. The amount of loans outstanding was Rs. 37,98,397.

Non-agricul-
tural Credit
Societies.

620. The progress made by the Non-agricultural Credit Societies was as follows:—

	June 1953.	June 1952
Number of societies	628.	618.
Number of members	1.34 lakhs	1.29 lakhs
Paid up share capital	57.56 "	56.71 "
Deposits of members	88.12 "	113.65 "
Deposits of non-members	44.42 "	20.57 "
Loans from Central Banks and other Societies	15.31 "	18.01 "
Loans from Government	6.13 "	3.42 "
Reserve Fund	33.66 "	31.12 "
Other Funds	10.86 "	7.36 "
Total Working Capital	256.15 "	250.92 "
Net profits	7.1 "	8.34 "
Total loss	0.41 "	0.35 "

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.

621. Urban Banks. Out of 628 societies, 332 were urban banks, 202 employees societies and 94 other limited and un-limited credit institutions. As usual most of the urban banks carried on their business with their own resources. Their owned capital and deposits from members amounted to Rs. 154.97 lakhs.

622. The total amount of loans issued to the agricultural credit societies during the year was Rs. 19,63,881 as against Rs. 12,66,088 issued during the previous year. The amount of deposits held by agricultural credit societies at the end of the year was Rs. 10,57,954 (Rs. 11,84,002).

Agricultural
Credit
Societies.

623. The scheme for the re-organisation of rural credit societies was under consideration. Nearly 20 per cent of the societies undertook extra credit activities of one variety or another. The value of goods received and sold during the year amounted to Rs. 29.3 (33.8 lakhs and Rs. 27.3 (32.7) lakhs respectively.

624. The non-agricultural credit societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1.06 crores as against Rs. 1.16 crores in the previous year. The owned capital of the societies and deposits of members and others held by them amounted to Rs. 2.3 crores which is 89 per cent of their working capital.

Non-agricul-
tural Societies

625. The amount of loans issued by the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recorded a slight decrease from Rs. 17.1 lakhs during the previous year to Rs. 16.9 lakhs during the current year. The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank floated its XIII series of debentures for Rs. 30 lakhs bearing 4 per cent interest, the issue price being Rs. 100. The co-operatives, other institutions and individuals subscribed to the extent of Rs. 2,56,700. The repayment of principal and payment of interest on the debentures to the extent of Rs. 1,03,56,100 have been guaranteed by Government. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,56,100.

Land Mort-
gage Banks.

626. The co-operatives played an effective role in the Grow More Food Campaign. Reclamation of waste lands, chemical fertilizers, distribution of seeds, agricultural implements and provision of credit for agricultural expenses were handled by the societies. They also took a significant

Co-operative
production.

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.**

part in the production of other necessities of life such as milk handloom cloth and cottage industrial goods.

**Cultivation of
fallow lands.**

627. Twenty-one co-operative farming societies in the nine districts brought 8,500 acres of lands under operation, of which 3,366 acres were under actual cultivation. The yield was estimated at Rs. 1.03 lakhs for the year.

**Provision of
Credit.**

628. Rural credit societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 25.2 lakhs during the year for cultivation expenses. The non-agricultural credit societies also issued Rs. 21.3 lakhs.

**Production of
other Food
stuffs.**

629. Twenty-seven Milk Supply Societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 4.06 lakhs to to individuals and institutions.

**Production of
Textiles.**

630. One hundred and fourteen weavers' co-operative societies lifted 1,173 bales of yarn as against 3,219 bales in the previous year. The total purchases and sales effected by the Provincial Society alone during the year was Rs. 22,51,534 and Rs. 23,65,667, respectively. The Provincial Society also undertook to market the handloom fabrics produced at 30 production centres organised under the auspices of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.

**Production of
Cottage
Industrial
Goods.**

631. The Mysore Central Rural Industrial Co-operative Bank sanctioned a sum of Rs. 74,970 in 93 cases for production of cottage industries products as against 183 applications registered involving a sum of Rs. 2,22,000. in the previous year.

**Multipurpose
Co-operative
Societies.**

632. The audit of accounts of the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies was attended to both by the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the Audit Inspectors. For purposes of audit of the accounts of Co-operative Societies (excluding Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies) the working capital of which exceeds Rs. 5,000, Certified Auditors (now styled as Restricted State Auditors) and Chartered Accountants were appointed. Out of 3,529 societies which required annual audit for 1951-52 (exclusive of the unstarted societies), the accounts of 2,698 societies were audited by the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and Auditors leaving the accounts of 831 societies yet to be audited. The percentage of audit worked out to 76.5 of the total number of Co-operative Societies.

633. Liquidation.—The registration of 4 societies was cancelled and the number of societies under liquidation

was 252. Of these, the affairs of 10 societies were finally closed, leaving 242 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets pending realisation in all the 252 societies under liquidation amounted to Rs. 7 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 11,125 was collected in cash.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.

634. The number of disputes and appeals entertained during the year was 1,947 involving a total claim of Rs. 6.2 lakhs as against 1,262 cases involving Rs. 4.3 lakhs during the previous year. Of these disputes pending disposal, 2,046 were disposed of, leaving 419 disputes pending disposal at the end of the year.

Disputes.

635. A sum of Rs. 19,29,010 was due to Government in respect of loans advanced by the State Government exclusive of the cash credit accommodation of Rs. 7.5 lakhs allowed to the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Government
loans.

636. With regard to the re-organization of the Apex Bank, the State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards share capital with the object of strengthening its capital structure.

637. The amount of loans disbursed by societies for productive purposes, for the discharge of prior debts and for other non-productive purposes were Rs. 12.5 lakhs, Rs. 3.1 lakhs and Rs. 4.0 lakhs, respectively.

Agricultural
credit
societies
(excluding ...
Land
Mortgage
Banks).

638. As against a total demand of Rs. 27.2 lakhs, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 17.9 lakhs, leaving an overdue amount of Rs. 9.3 lakhs as against Rs. 9.7 lakhs in the previous year.

Recovery of
overdues.

639. Two hundred and two employees' societies had on their rolls 34,748 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 12.72 lakhs. Their reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 4.05 lakhs and Rs. 1.71 lakhs, respectively. The owned capital and members deposits amounted to Rs. 28.7 lakhs as against their working capital of Rs. 36.0 lakhs. The outstandings against members were Rs. 25.64 lakhs. The value of goods marketed or sold by these societies amounted to Rs. 40.67 lakhs.

Employees'
Societies.

640. The Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 16.89 lakhs as against Rs. 17.15 lakhs in the previous year. The loans due to it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 101.34 lakhs.

Co-operative
Land
Mortgage
Banks.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS:
Debentures.

641. The Bank issued its XIIIth series of debentures for Rs. 30 lakhs, the issue price being Rs. 100 and the rate of interest being 4 per cent per annum.

State
Assistance

642. The cash credit of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned by Government for a period of five years is treated as a permanent accommodation enabling the Bank to operate upon the said account as and when necessary. The rate of interest charged by Government is 4 per cent. The State Government continued its guarantee for the repayment of principal and interest in respect of the debentures floated by the Bank.

Loan
Applications.

643. Out of 1,804 applications for loans totalling Rs. 53.6 lakhs, 880 cases for Rs. 25.7 lakhs were finally disposed of leaving 924 applications for Rs. 27.9 lakhs pending scrutiny and disposal at the end of the year.

Co-operative
Farming
Societies.

644. There were 21 Co-operative Farming Societies in the State. Government have sanctioned the release of extensive Amrit Mahal Kaval lands and other cultivable waste lands for cultivation on co-operative lines to most of these societies. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been granted by Government in the shape of subvention for lift irrigation purposes and for the purchase of bullock carts, pump sets, and the like to the joint-farming Society. An extent of nearly 250 acres was brought under cultivation during the year.

Archalli
Nehru Co-
operative
Society,
Holalkere
Taluk,
Chitaldrug
District.

645. An extent of 660 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands was surrendered to the Society for cultivation on lease basis.

Talikatte
Co-operative
Farming
Society.

646. An extent of 860 acres and 1,410 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands have been surrendered to the Talikatte Co-operative Farming Society, and Anjanapura Co-operative Farming Society, respectively on lease basis.

Co-operative
Marketing.

647. The number of Marketing Co-operative Societies was 84 at the end of the year. The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society at Bangalore, the Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Shimoga, the Arsikere Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Marketing Co-operative Society at Arsikere and the Agricultural Produce Marketing

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.

Co-operative Society, Davangere did good business in the direction of marketing of members' produce and retail sales to the primaries effecting bulk purchases at wholesale rates.

648. The total purchases and sales of the Society during the year amounted to Rs. 27.6 lakhs and 27.4 lakhs, respectively as against Rs. 36.0 lakhs and Rs. 35.6 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. The Society further distributed during the year koleroga chemicals to its members to the extent of Rs. 1.34 lakhs as against Rs. 1.6 lakhs in the previous year.

Malnad Areca
Marketing
Co-operative
Society, Ltd.,
Shimoga.

649. There was an increase in membership from 483 to 538 and in share capital from Rs. 23,452 to Rs. 26,420. The borrowings from the Apex Bank amounted to Rs. 6.1 lakhs as against Rs. 3.2 lakhs in the previous year. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 6.7 lakhs as against Rs. 4.1 lakhs in the previous year. The Society earned a net profit of Rs. 7,025 showing an increase to the extent of Rs. 1,871 over the previous year.

Sakalespur
Cardamom
Growers'
Co-operative
Society, Ltd.

650. There were 27 Milk Supply Societies at the end of the year. Of these, 15 societies did not start work, two were defunct and the remaining 10 were working.

Co-operative
Dairying.

651. The Milk Supply societies had a membership of 2,082 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 32,162. The total value of milk and milk products handled by these societies during 1952-53 and 1951-52 were as follows :—

Year.	Value of milk and milk products sold.
	Rs.
1952-53	4.06 lakhs.
1951-52	4.68 lakhs.

652. Government exempted Milk Supply Depots and their authorised Stalls in the State from the relevant provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, which restricts the hours of their business.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS.

653. The work done by these societies in several directions was :—

		30-6-1953.	30-6-1952.
1	Number of Societies	141	143
2	Number of members	4,596	3,557
3	Paid up share capital (Rs. in thousands)	52'5	40'0
4	Working Capital	126'4	93'2
5	Reserve Fund	11'4	10'2
6	Loans due at the end of the year :		
	(i) to Government	15'1	15'4
	(ii) to Central Banks	10'7	18'0
7	Loans outstanding against members at the end of the year.	70'7	66'5

Co-operative
Housing
Societies.

654. There were 103 Housing Societies of all types at the end of the year. The position of these societies at the end of the year was as follows :—

	30-6-1953	30-6-1952.
Number of Societies	103	101
Number of Members	11,385	8,771
Share Capital.—	Rs.	Rs.
	5'8 lakhs	5'4 lakhs
Government loans outstanding.	12'65 "	10'43 "
Working Capital	33'9 "	35 "

655. The borrowings from Government amounted to Rs. 6'58 lakhs. The institution had a Working Capital of Rs. 7'97 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 5'84 lakhs in the previous year.

656. The activities of the House Building Corporation centred round (a) the undertaking of the construction of Houses and selling them to the houseless on a lend and lease basis and (b) financing the House-Building Societies in the State to enable them to issue loans to their members to construct houses. The Corporation constructed 25 houses in the State. The Society dealt with in the purchase and sale of house-building materials and had a total stock of the value of Rs. 30,728 at the end of the year.

657. The 39th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mandya on 16th May 1953.

658. District Conferences were also held in several Districts. The 5th Mysore District Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore on 5th and 6th June 1953.

659. Several other sectional conferences such as the conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of all Co-operative Societies in Mysore to discuss the several amendments proposed to the Mysore Co-operative Societies Rules and the Conference of the Representatives of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in Mysore were held on 2nd February 1953 at Bangalore.

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS**

(vi) Forests.

660. The total area of State Forests and Plantations, Reserve Lands, Village and Minor Forests and other lands under departmental management was 4,701.02 square miles made up of the following :—

	<i>Square miles.</i>
1. State Forests and Plantations	3,886'63
2. Reserves under Section 35 (iii)	83'73
3. Reserves under Section 4	127'84
4. Minor Forests	407'57
5. Other lands under Departmental Management	105'31
6. Village Forests	88'62
7. Revenue Plantations	1'32
Total	4,701'02

661. On account of the clamour from the landless ryots particularly from Adikarnatakas, an extent of 2,819'24 acres of land was ordered to be released during the year for cultivation purposes.

Demarcation. **662.** A new 'D' line to a length of 5 miles and 5 furlongs to shift the existing line in the Anabur State Forest was cut for being released for cultivation.

Natural Re-generation. **663.** The natural regeneration in evergreen zone of the principal species such as Dhuma, Balagi, Kiralbhogi, Nagasampige and Halmaddi was good particularly where the canopy was open. In the deciduous forests, there was good regeneration of Matti, Honne and Bite in exploited coupes and protected areas. Natural regeneration of sandalwood was good in all the areas.

Artificial Re-generation. **664.** Artificial regeneration was resorted to in deciduous and dry zones where natural regeneration was generally poor.

Nurseries. **665.** As usual nurseries were maintained in all the ranges not only to raise planting materials required for the departmental afforestation works, but also for the supply of plants to other departments, local bodies, and public for plantings on occasions like Vanamahotsava, His Highness' Birthday, etc. In such of the divisions where it was felt

that the existing nurseries were not adequate to meet the local demand during the planting season, they were extended or fresh ones opened where there were none. In connection with "Vanamahotsava" Celebrations, about three lakhs seedlings were supplied to public and other departments from the several divisions.

666. This was the second year of starting the silvicultural research in the State. A number of new experiments were conducted other than those conducted in the previous year. A matter of importance was the opening of an "Evergreen-Arboretum" in the "Experimental Garden" at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore. Seeds of several species both indigenous and exotic were received from and supplied to Forest Officers of other States.

667. Seven lakhs sixty one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four cubic feet of logs, 29,202 poles, 6,347 balagi poles and 19,354 ballies were collected. The disposals were by way of periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supply to sister departments and Government and private industrial concerns. Exploitation
of Timber.

668. As in the past, timber was granted at concession rates to the several institutions for the construction of hostels, mosques etc.

669. As adequate reserves were available at the commencement of the year, the collection of rough wood was controlled up to the limit of what was found necessary to meet the demands. The retail rates sanctioned in January 1952 were revised in October 1952. Consequent on the poor rates got in the Thirupattur sale on 28th July 1952, the rates had to be brought down to be keeping with the market. Mysore rates were revised for the third time enhancing them from 24th January 1953. Sandalwood

670. The adoption of a common policy for the sale of sandalwood to stabilise the prices of sandalwood and to maintain the purity and quality of Mysore Sandalwood Oil and to prevent the Indian and Foreign Market from the flow of spurious sandalwood was under implementation.

671. *Bona fide* manufacturers of agarbatti were permitted as usual to import spent chips and dust in reasonable quantities from outside Mysore.

**AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS****Protection
from Cattle**

672. Except areas under regeneration and areas under special protection which are notified in the Gazette, the rest of the forest areas were thrown open for free grazing of cattle in the State. Due to complete failure of rains and acute scarcity of fodder in Chitaldrug District, lopping of kamara trees in kamara kavals of Molakalmuru Range and in Rangaiyanadug State Forest, Chitaldrug Range was permitted. About 2,12,840 trees were estimated to have been lopped and nearly 7,04,280 cart loads of fodder were estimated to have been removed. In addition, cutting and removal of karada grass from Marikanive State Forest was also permitted to the villagers of the affected parts.

**Forest Re-
search
Laboratory.
Elephants.**

673. The three different sections in the Laboratory continued to function during the year.

674. The usual staff for scaring away wild elephants from cultivated fields was maintained in Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. Without prejudice to the departmental operations, the elephants of the department, particularly in Mysore, were hired out for film companies. The elephants in Mysore Division are specially trained for ceremonial and processional purposes as they all take part in Dasara and Birthday festivities at Mysore, and are therefore in great demand by the Film companies. There were 51 elephants with the department including two calves at the end of the year.

Shikars.

675. Shikar camps were arranged for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. Dantas, Charge D' Affairs of Brazil and party, the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, the Ruler of Gangapur, Prince of Bhavanagar, Brigadier Bahadur Singh and party, H. E. the Ambassador to Belgium, Col. Bedi, Chief Commissioner of Coorg and H. R. H. the Prince of Iran and Sri V. P. Menon.

**Kumbi
Settlement.**

676. There were 17 colonies, 119 families consisting 213 male adults, 199 female adults, 113 girls and 89 boys. The settlement renders useful service to the department in clearing lines, raising plantations and conducting cultural operations.

677. Other wild tribes sholigars, kurubars and lam-banias also continued to live in the forest.

678. One hundred and eighty-seven acres in Chikmagalur Division and 142 acres 8 guntas in Hassan District continued to be under cardamom cultivation.

679. The department participated in the Exhibitions during Dasara at Mysore and at the Congress Exhibition in Subhash Nagar, Bangalore. The department is provided with a permanent stall at the Exhibition Buildings, Mysore, where some of the exhibits are displayed permanently.

680. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 291. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-three cases were detected during the year and with the disposal of 2,583 cases in the same period, the balance pending disposal at the end of the year was 381 cases. A sum of Rs. 1,01,748 as compensation was realised and the value of property confiscated to Government was estimated to be about Rs. 20,111.

681. The most important event during the year was the first meeting of the Indian Wild Life Board which met at Mysore in November-December 1952 under the presidency of H. H. the Rajpramukh of Mysore. The preservation of fauna and flora of the land and prevention from extinction of species which were depleting particularly the lions in Rajasthan and to carry on the national heritage of India were among the important problems that were considered at the Conference. The afforestation of the sandy desert of Rajaputana, establishment of National Parks, Zoological gardens, control of indiscriminate destruction of wild animals for trophies, education and publicity for the preservation of wild life were among the subjects discussed. On the recommendation of the sub-committee for Wild Life in India, a State committee for Wild Life was constituted with the Chief Minister as Chairman, the Minister for Health and Local Self-Government as Vice-Chairman, the Chief Conservator of Forests as Secretary and official and non-official members representing the various interests.

682. The amelioration of the condition of the Depressed classes has received constant attention of the department. In addition to the release of large areas of forest lands for cultivation, building materials including doors and windows are being supplied to the Revenue Department for construction of houses for depressed classes at concessional rates.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

Lease of
Forest Lands.
Exhibitions.

Forest
offences.

General.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

683. The total revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 92,87,966 (Rs. 93,31,820).

(vii) Marketing Department.

684. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and forty-eight units of weights and measures were presented for testing during the year as against 62,307 units of weights and measures in the previous year, of which 70,624 (59,265) units of weights and measures were certified for correctness.

685. A sum of Rs. 10,405 (Rs. 7,165) was realised as testing fees during the year.

686. Five thousand three hundred and twenty-six (5,255) units of weights and measures of different denominations were sold for Rs. 7,668 (Rs. 8,018) during the year.

687. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902, 181 (160) cases were launched during the year for having used false and uncertified weights and measures and of these, 171 cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 6,195 (Rs. 1,546) was realised as fines.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act.

(1) Regulated Market at Tiptur—

688. The Regulated Market at Tiptur for coconuts, copra, jaggery and seegu continued to work satisfactorily. The various commodities auctioned in the market during the year and also during the previous year were as noted below.—

	<i>During the year</i>	<i>During the previous year</i>
Copra	... 5,50,333 Mds of 31½ lbs. each.	5,44,370 Mds.
Coconuts	... 66,21,010 Coconuts	38,79,941 Coconuts
Jaggery	... 2,917 bundles and 2,636 bags.	...
Seegu	... 44,69,464 lbs.	12,82,834 lbs.

689. A sum of Rs. 19,209 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc., as against Rs. 15,310-15-0 in the previous year.

Regulated Market at Davangere;—

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

690. Some of the commodities sold in the regulated market at Davangere during the year were:—

	<i>Mds. of 28 lbs. each.</i>	<i>Previous year.</i>
Groundnut Pods ...	15,81,324	26,39,603
Cotton kappas ..	5,45,304	2,41,293
Chillies ...	90,576	2,28,400
Groundnut seeds ...	59,789	1,26,120
Cotton seed ...	63,087	14,857
Cotton lint ...	21,364	43,901
Tamarind ...	...	...
Jaggery ...	15,249	37,761
Bengalgram ...	6,181 pallas	10,323 pallas
Thogari ...	5,140 "	12,802 "
Greengram ...	1,352 "	1,586 "
Castor seed ...	1,420 "	5,043 "

691. A sum of Rs. 44,385 (Rs. 51,000) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess and licence fee during the year.

692. The regulated market at Mysore for oil seeds, pulses, etc., continued to work satisfactorily. The various commodities auctioned in the Market were:—

	<i>During the year</i>	<i>Previous year.</i>
Cocoanuts ...	29,26,630 nuts	26,90,100 nuts.
Groundnuts ...	3,20,335 pallas.	4,16,366 pallas.
Jaggery ...	1,37,962 mds.	71,913 mds.
Chillies ...	12,660 "	26,694 "
Tamarind ...	57,334 "	40,811 "
Soapnut ...	11,248 "	13,113 "
Til seeds ...	9,443 pallas.	10,947 pallas.
Horsegram ...	7,040 "	22,777 "
Cowpea ...	6,245 "	6,024 "
Greengram ...	4,366 "	3,940 "
Honge seeds ...	3,441 "	1,625 "
Castor seed ...	4,236 "	1,889 "
Niger ...	3,954 "	2,124 "
Horsegram ...	7,040 "	22,777 "
Avare ...	1,129 "	697 "
Urd ...	668 "	651 "

693. A sum of Rs. 32,411 (Rs. 28,996) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee etc., during the year.

AGRI.,
CO-OPN. &
FORESTS

694. Some of the commodities auctioned in the Regulated Market at Chitaldrug were:—

	<i>During the year.</i>	<i>Previous year.</i>
Small cotton ...	2,59,799 mds.	4,12,428 mds.
Big cotton ...	55,160 „	1,14,590 „
Cotton Kappas ...	95,574 „	... „
Cotton Lint ...	22,558 „	16,277 „
Groundnuts ...	37,684 „	1,42,530 „
Tamarind ...	... „	... „
Jaggery ...	... „	... „
Chillies ...	1,360 „	822 „
Castor seeds ...	2,755 pallas	3,551 pallas
Horsegram ...	1,019 „	2,504 „
Gingelly ...	1,499 „	6,645 „
Thogari ...	2,557 „	2,691 „
Groundnut pods ...	726 Bags	978 bags
Blackgram ...	861 Palles	1,676 pallas
Kusume ...	1,650 „	14 „
Greongram ...	161 „	429 „
Tamarind seeds ...	374 „	... „
Mustard ...	236 „	... „
Bengalgram ...	117 „	126 „
Coriander ...	20 „	425 „
Niger ...	33 „	... „

695. A sum of Rs. 9,895 (Rs. 11,626) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess during the year.

(5) Regulated Market at Shimoga:—

696. The Regulated Market at Shimoga for Areca-nuts continued to work satisfactorily. The total quantities of the two varieties of Areca auctioned in the Market during the year and during the previous year were as follows.—

	<i>During the year</i>	<i>During the previous year</i>
Rasi Saraku Areca ...	70,279 Bags	4,000 Bags
Bette. Areca ...	22,130 „	1,920 „

697. A sum of Rs. 23,183-7-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc., during the year as against Rs. 8,892-6-0 in the previous year.

Regulated Market at Tumkur:—

698. The Regulated Market at Tumkur for groundnuts, jaggery, tamarind and honge seeds started functioning from 1st April 1952. The various commodities auctioned in the Market during the year were:—

Groundnuts	...	...	6,74,475 mds.
Jaggery	...	...	1,24,222 „
Tamarind	...	...	1,04,392 „
Honge seeds	...	...	22,824 „

699. A sum of Rs. 24,453 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, Licence Fees, etc.

700. The Regulated Market at Arsikere for Coconuts, Copra, Jaggery, Cotton, Oilseeds, etc., started functioning from 8th August 1952. Some of the commodities auctioned in the Market during the year were.—

Cocoanuts	...	1,19,16,578.
Copra	...	11,969 bags and 6,980 mds.
Cotton	...	65,799 mds.
Jaggery	...	10,642 bags and 8,152 bundles.
Oil seeds	...	5,194 pallas and 1,530 bags.
Chillies	...	1,297 mds.
Coriander	...	2,211 pallas.

701. A sum of Rs. 9,881 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc., during the year.

702. The question of establishing Regulated Markets at Sira (For Tobacco), Saklespur (for Cardamoms), Chintamani (for groundnuts) and Bangalore (for all agricultural commodities) was actively pursued by the Department during the year.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act.

703. The grading of eggs at the four Egg Grading Stations, and of oranges at the Coorg Orange Growers' Marketing Co-operative Societies, Bangalore and Mysore was continued during the year.

Marketing Co-operative Societies.

704. At the end of the year, the total number of Marketing Co-operative Societies was 84 (84), with a total membership of 16,600 (12,429), and the total paid up

AGRI;
CO-OPN: &
FORESTS

share capital being Rs. 3.9 (3.06) lakhs with a total working capital of Rs. 22.3 (26.16) lakhs. The total net profit earned by these societies was Rs. 7 (0.68) lakhs.

705. The following were some of the important marketing societies (a) The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Societies Ltd., Bangalore, (b) The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Shimoga (c) The Saklespur Cardamom Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd. (d) The Arsikere Cotton Ginning, Pressing and Marketing Co-operative Society and (e) The Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Davangere.

706. Some of these societies were given loans and subventions during the year.

General.

707. The publication of prices in local newspapers and dissemination of Market News through the All-India Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, were continued in addition to collection and supply of Market News as and when required by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and also other State Governments including Military authorities.

708. The Special Officer for Spices Enquiry Committee, New Delhi, visited the State during September 1952 for the purpose of conducting preliminary investigation on the marketing of spices in the State.

709. Information relating to important marketing centres for agricultural commodities in the State was collected and furnished to the Deputy Regional Controller, All-India Rural Credit Survey, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.

(viii) Condition of the People

710. Complete failure of the monsoon all over the State from about the middle of July 1952 to late in September 1952 halted the agricultural operations and brought about a deepening of the distress conditions in the already drought affected parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and the spread of distress to the adjoining taluks of other districts also so that nearly 50 taluks were affected towards the close of October 1952. As a result of continuous failure of rains in the middle of the agricultural season during the year, large extents of

cultivable lands remained unsown and the yield of both wet and dry crops were adversely affected. Cattle were generally healthy all over the State. But since dearth for fodder was felt in several parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, paddy hay was acquired in the surplus areas of Mysore and Mandya Districts and supplied to those in need in the scarcity areas at a subsidised rate.

711. In order to provide sufficient employment to the agricultural classes in the affected parts of the State, relief works on an extensive scale were continued and other measures for relieving scarcity and distress were also adopted under the supervision of the Commissioner for Distress Relief.